THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Ally Ree had a series of the s

Omaha: The Bee Building, Bouth Omaha: Singer Bilk., Cor. N and 24th Sts. Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street. Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York: Rooms 13, H and 15, Tribune Bidg. Washington: 50 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed; To the Editor, BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Taschuck, Secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, hays that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dally Morning, Evening and Sunday Ree printed during the month of March, 1857, was as fol-

17 25.00
18 24.81
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Less deductions for unsold and returned

this 6th day of April, 1997,
WILLIAM SIMERAL,
Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please repor the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

It doesn't take half as much statesmanship to obstruct as it does to construct a tariff bill.

It is dreadfully hard to convince some of our fusion friends that the city election is really over.

If General Miles hurries he may arrive on the scene in time to witness the signatures to the treaty of peace.

Should the ezar fail to come out with a slice of territory to the good, Russia will be more disappointed than either Greece or Turkey.

It took Senator Jones of Nevada a long time to leave the republican party and that may explain in part the time consumed in getting him to return to it.

If the fusion state officers can only manage to find occasions to change the appointees to minor offices often enough they may yet succeed in giving every

All things being equal, Omaha labor, both skilled and unskilled, should have the preference in preparing and maintaining the exposition. But the people will not be satisfied with anything short of the best, from whatever source it

With the awful examples of Kentucky and Delaware before it, Florida enters upon its senatorial fight with its eyes open to the consequences that will follow the failure of its legislature to agree upon some particular candidate before adjournment.

Gold exports are again noticeable, but there is no prospect whatever of bringing the reserve down to the danger point. With a new tariff producing more revenue than needed for the ordinary expenses of government, the matter of gold exports will adjust itself automatically.

The session laws of each biennium are supposed to appear in printed vol- move she is suspected of contemplating time a reasonable time before the new the other great powers of Europe would laws are to take effect. This is the array themselves on the side of the supposition, but not the practice. It is to be hoped that the practice may get closer to the supposition this year than formerly.

Chicago papers refer to Banker Spalding's stenographer as the girl with the \$100,000 smile. People who happen termination that England could not to have \$100,000 around loose do not have to go to Chicago to find a girl who is willing to smile for them. There may be things money cannot buy, but smiles are not in the list.

The cases brought to prevent the enforcement of the new Kansas law regulating the charges of stock yards companies will be watched with no little interest from this side of the Kansas state line. Nebraska has a new stock yards if not openly in sympathy with the delaw of its own, not very different from that of Kansas, and it, too, is likely to be the subject of ligitation before long.

The foreign delegates to the universal postal congress will not extend their excursion through the United States further west than Chicago and St. Louis. The delegates ought to have an opportunity to inspect part of the country comprised in the real west. It is a matter of regret that the Transmississippi Exposition is not far enough advanced to afford the pretext for insisting on a visit to Omaha.

War means destruction of person and property. War is an economic loss to the world at large. Whatever gains or profits accrue to particular individuals through war accrue at the expense of true weight. society as a whole. Energy and capital used in attacking the enemy or defending the home strongholds would, from an economic standpoint, be employed in time of peace in productive forms of industry. War may be justifiable and even socially economical in the long run. but it is a weight upon society whose

cost can never be computed.

The discovery that the salary appropriation bills passed by the late fusion legislature were tampered with in transit do this harmonious co-operation between from the engrossing rooms to the gov- all the republican officials is essential. ernor's office and the items for the pay- Without that co-operation much of the ment of officials of certain state institu- advantage of republican success will be tions increased demands the immediate wantenly dissipated. and serious attention of the authorities. On the other hand, a firm refusal to To excuse this piece of smooth work on heed the disturbers who notoriously

Of what use to elect legislatures, if the

laws are to be made by irresponsible

enth hour in the dark recesses of commit-

be freely usurped by unidentified lobby-

ists without fear of punishment popular

self-government is at an end. The

trian ambassador it is the intention of

present status in South Africa, whether

England, the Transvaal republic or

Portugal shall attempt to change it. He

states that there is danger of hostilities

there and that a remonstrance is to be

presented to the British government by

the continental powers with a view to

preventing any change from present po-

The utterances of members of the

that Great Britain has certain author-

ment declares that the integrity of its

ory at the expense of the Transvaal

It seems certain that if anything of

this kind is undertaken the Boers will

find active friends in the continental

powers and knowledge of this fact may

operate to deter the British government

from provoking the Boers to hostilities.

As to President Kruger and his gov-

ernment, they have been acting with

wise forethought and prudence. They

great deal-that is to say, that within

the last six months the whole nation

has practically been put under arms.

It is said that the Boer government

men into the field for the defense of

the republic and there are no better

or braver fighters anywhere. In order

England would have to send there an

the Boer republic, even if it should re-

ceive no outside assistance, but un-

doubtedly should England make the

ent says that already what practically

amounts to a defensive alliance against

hands upon the Boer republic that ai-

liance would be changed into an offea-

sive one, of such strength and such de-

withstand it for six months. The prom-

ise is that South Africa will be the

near future, out of which may grow

most important changes in the relations

POPOCRATIC DASPARATION.

certain repudiated politicians who dur-

ing the late city campaign were covertly

feated popocratic candidates are busy-

ing themselves with the cordial co-opera-

tion of the local popocratic organ in a

desperate attempt to break the force of

the recent republican victory by foment-

ing discord between the mayor and

councilmen-elect. The motive behind

this political skullduggery is so trans-

parent that no effort at concealment has

been deemed advisable. Frustrated in

their conspiracy to rule or ruln the re-

publican party in Omaha, the malcon-

tents have put themselves at the disposal

of the leaders of the late spoils-hunting

combine for the sole purpose of making

trouble within the republican ranks. Re-

publicans, and especially republican

officers-elect, will not fail, however, to

measure this disturbing element at its

and council are clothed with enlarged

powers and vested with increased duties

and responsibilities. The mayor and

souncil acting together will practically

carry on the entire city government.

While not chargeable with the framing

of the charter, the republican officers-

elect are expected to take that instru-

Under the new charter both mayor

With the wish father to the thought,

of the European powers.

stage of most interesting events in the

Fingland exists and should she lay

army of 150,000.

have sald very little, but have done

disclosures just made.

litical conditions.

the part of fusion legislative employes as draw their inspiration direct from accidental without attempting to fix the popocratic headquarters, followed by an responsibility would be glossing over economical and efficient management of his first inaugural address. what is tantamount to bold robbery of the taxpayers' interests, will add the taxpayers. The strange part of all strength to the republican party, not only accidents of this kind is that they all in Omaha and Douglas county, but ways happen at the expense of the state throughout the state, and put it on the and never to its benefit. Whenever we highway to success in coming county hear of appropriations being jug- and state elections. gled, they are always juggled up instead of juggled down. But more serious than this is the ten-

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

The statesmen who are at the head dency, which if not checked must in of the Canadian government have the end undermine our entire fabric of learned something, in connection with on the people by chicanery and fraud a rather awkward predicament. They different from what is agreed upon and have found that there is an obstacle enacted by their duly elected representa- in the way of carrying out their loyal tives, popular rights are no longer safe. desire to discriminate in favor of British goods. This obstacle is in the fact that Great Britain has commercial treaties employes plotting together at the elevwith a number of countries in which it is stipulated that none of the British tee rooms? If legislative powers are to colonies shall subject the products of such countries to higher duties than are imposed on the products of the United Kingdom. It is announced that some 9,712 fusion state administration cannot afford of these countries will protest to the to rest quietly under the cloud of the British government against the new Canadian tariff, so far as the differential feature is concerned, and although this ENGLAND'S SOUTH AFRICAN DESIGNS has been received with great favor by The statement of the Austrian amthe English manufacturers, as assuring bassador at Berlin, in regard to the a large increase in their trade with Canattitude of the continental powers to- ada, it may be doubted whether the ward South Africa, indicates that Enggovernment will approve a policy so disland's designs in that quarter are being tinetly in violation of treaty obligations. closely watched. According to the Australia It is somewhat remarkable that when the Canadian tariff was referred to in the continental powers to maintain the the House of Commons last week, on the presentation of a resolution expressing "grateful and fraternal recognition of the generous fiscal changes in favor of British trade and labor," there was no one to point out the contravention of treaty stipulations involved. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain apmaintaining peace in South Africa and

Of course the real motive of the action of the Canadian government was to British government and the action of strike a blow at the United States. If the government in sending a fleet to It is prevented from doing this by rea-South African waters make perfectly son of the protests of Germany, Belgium plain the intention of the British gov- and other countries against discrimiernment to adopt a policy of aggressive nating duties in favor of British goods bullying in regard to the Transvaal re- it will place the liberal leaders in public. Excuse is found for such a Canada in a rather humiliating position. policy in England's claim, as insisted On the other hand, if the British govupon by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary for ernment gives its assent to the new the colonies, to being the paramount tariff, with its preferential trade feature. nower in South Africa, as also the fact thereby violating treaty obligations. Canada will be exposed to retaliatory ity, established by treaty, over the measures on the part of other countries external affairs of the Transvaal re- and such a warfare would be very dampublic which that republic is most anx- aging to her and probably proportionlous to throw off. The British govern- ately beneficial to the United States.

peared to be aware of it.

In any event the new tariff policy of paramount power must be maintained the Canadian government seems pretty and its treaty rights respected, but there sure to be disappointing. If it result is a very strong suspicion, for which to the advantage of British manufactur-British methods give warrant, that its ers, as they expect, it must be at the purpose goes beyond what it is declared expense, to some extent, of Canadian place hunter a job of some kind for a to be and looks to increasing its terri- manufacturers and Canadian labor. The cerned in the result. A London paper suggests that the tariff act will lead to negotiations between Washington and Ottawa looking to a reciprocity agreement. There is very small probability of anything of the kind. It is not likely that any proposal for reciprocity on the part of the Canadian government that would be acceptable to the United States would be approved by the British government. Reciprocity between this country and Canada can be regarded only as a remote possibility-hardly less unlikely than reciprocity between England and the United States.

can put a well-equipped army of 50,000 To make the federal and state exposition appropriations available at the to successfully invade the Transvaal earliest possible moment it is essential that the periodic assessments on stock subscriptions be promptly paid. The It would be no easy task to wipe out exposition management has a task of no small dimensions on hand to get the work of construction completed within the allotted time and will not be able to succeed if at any time they are hampered by tardy payments of overdue essessments. Every one is expected to little republic. One London corresponddo his share in pushing the good work

It is the duty of every citizen who has a string within reach to give it a hearty pull toward the securing of the Indian upply depot for Omaha. Let every individual bring to bear all the pressure possible and the end may yet be at-

Nothing would please the defeated opocrats so much as dissension among the newly elected republican city officials. But the popecrats are doomed o disappointment in this hope. The city officers-elect are republicans.

The exposition is drawing Omaha. South Omaha and Council Bluffs into closer intimacy and more complete community of interest than ever before.

Twenty-one subjects are suggested for the consideration of the Transmississippi congress, and the exposition is easily the first and foremost in importance.

April has departed, but May has doubt less fallen heir to a few surplus April

Difference in the Morning.

Chleago Times-Herald. It will be remembered that in the Marco oxist's incident the Turk lay in his tent,

reaming. His eyes are wide open now. Twas Ever Thus.

The way of the world is to give the bigest monument to the man who would be nembered forever without any monument

Fate of the Bribe-Giver.

Haltimore Sun, Any railroad company which acts in to fight the people will find it expensive work Legislatures must be bought or controlled city councils must be bought or controlled And they must be kept bought and conrolled. This is most expensive and in the way the northern people turned panic into ong run the people will surely win. When victory and Ball Run into Appointatox. But a corporation once begins the work of brib | the Greeks are not Americans.

A Flact Worth Recalling.

"To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold uniess otherwise expressly stipulated in the continet." There are thousands of men who rend the sentence quoted who will declare with heat that the man who said i is a bondbolding goldbug. As a matter of fact, General Grant wrote the sentence in

Possibilities of Research.

Ransas City Star. In spite of the declarations of a learned expert to the effect that nobody knows now which was the original Mayflower that lauded the pilgrims at Plymouth and that her log book is an impossibility, a manu-script purporting to be the log of that identical and bistorical craft was on Thursday of this week placed in the hands of Mr.
Bayard, the retiring ambassador of the
United States, and will be by him transmitted to the keeping of the state of Massachusetts. This is a century of discovery and government. If laws can be imposed their new tariff, which places them in preservation. We may yet happen upon the original freight schedule of the ark, having already in our possession the passenger list of that historic vessel.

New York's Great Nerve.

About the most absurd suggestion that a sane mind could conceive is the proposition advanced in one of the papers of that city that the remains of George Washington should be removed from Mount Ver-

non to New York! The thought is one that would not be entertained for a moment anywhere out of Gotham, and is, indeed, not worthy of consideration. Against carrying it into effect the people not of Virginia alone, but of the whole country would, if need be, rise up in arms. New York had better be with what she has. For making Grant's last days days of humiliation and sorrow she has made such amends as she could. Thank heaven, one west Washington no debt to be thus wiped out.

THE CHEWING GUM FACE.

Observation on a Common Form of Jawbene Distortion. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A discussion has broken out in a Brook-lyn paper in regard to the propriety of in-creasing the tariff on gum-chicle, the base of most of the chewing gum now sold in this country. One side asserts that the manufac turers are making large fortunes from an adulterated article, and the other responds that of the sixty-two factories established since 1890, quite a number have retired from the field. Objections to the gum-chewing habit are met with the claim that it benefits the digestive organs, imparting to some per sons "the same satisfaction they obtain from eating candy," without the incidental dis-turbance of the gastric process. All guinchicle, if pure, is derived from a tropical tree called the naseberry, whose culture in tree called the naseberry, whose the United States is impossible, so that the proposed tax of 10 cents a pound is deproposed tax of 10 cents a pound is deproposed tax of 10 cents a pound is deposit to the control of the cents unced as an outrage on American hygienic About 98 per cent of all the chewing gum is consumed, or rather utilized, in this country, which looks bad for the sanitary condition of Europe.

Perhaps the result will eventually turn on the question whether chewing gum is a lux-

ury, a necessity, or a medicinal agent. Its place in metaphysics has not been fixed, but t is certainly worth study from that point of view. There is evidently an agile use of the imagineton in the chewing of gum. It gives full play to the muscles employed in eating without entailing remorse of the stomach. It is not clear that it stimulates the intellect. No great book, as far as dis-placed, owes his power to the viborous mastication of gum-chicle. A gum-chewer would be at a loss to explain the fascination of cort of pastime, a mental and physical sed-ative. As a substitute for candy it is not forgot an enemy. quite as infocent as might be supposed, for manufacturers prepare it such a way that it is candy for a few minutes. Some little time is required to reduce it to the form of chewing gum, which bids defiance to the

tooth of time, and never goes out of active service until it is lost. The chief objection to the habitual chewing ual wagging of the jaws develops some of the muscles unduly, and gives to all the features an unpleasant look of preoccupation in a task. No play of emotion; no fine shade the most of it is engaged in rapid muscular exercise. Its tendency is away from con-versational improvement. The gum-chewer s much addicted to monesyllables. In the bicycle face the dominant expression is anxety; in the gum-chewing face it is a neverending but energetic pursuit after the un-attainable. At best the chewing of gum is attainable. At best the chewing of gum is a form of solltude, though it materializes and therefore spoils, an indulgence in the food of sweet and bitter fancy. If congress intends to go to the bottom of chicle question it will be a long time before t reaches the next article on the list.

THERE WERE OTHER ROUTS.

The Retreat of the Greeks Awakens Memories of Bull Run.

Indianapolis Journal. The description of the Greek retreat from Mati shows that it was a rout with all the features of a panic. No doubt the retreat was a severe disaster to the Greeks, and ethaps it will prove the turning point of te war, but such a rout is not always a ecisive victory. The rout and panic of the decisive victory. The rout and panic of union army in the first battle of Bull R July 21, 1861, were almost as great. In that battle, the first of the civil war, timely reinforcements chabled the confederates to snatch victory from defeat and drive the inion army back to Washington in wild confusion. The latter lost twenty-seven cannon and only brought one off the field. It left behind over 3,000 men killed, wounded and prizoners.—There were others in the flight besides soldiers. The event is thus lescribed: "When it was known at Washington that

McDowell was to attack the confederates on Sunday, July 21, scores of men, and even women, congressinen, officials of almost every grade, and plain citizens, went out in car-ringed to witness the conflict as to a spectacuar show. Passes from military commanders were like tickets to a Roman circus or a combat in the Collecum, and the vicinity of the battlefield was gay on Sunday morning with civilians, who indulged in wine and igars at early luncheon. The heights were crowded with spectators, and they enjoyed he roar of the battle as it went on excitement was delicious while danger was distant. It resumed a different phase before ester and of pursuing confederates. The specialors is not in the pell-mell rush for safety. Soldiers, and chizens and well-dressed women, were mingled in picturesque confusion in the the of fugitives who crowded the block way.

to highways, In several places the roads occane blockled with overland vehicles or abundoned cannons, and horses and human-kind scenned chiefly eager to escape from the whirlwind of destruction that followed in tury behind them for a while."

The rout was complete, and the panic-stricken coldio and civilians came rushing back to Wrishington in the utmost disorder. The confederates thought this victory fore-shadowed the speedy ending of the war in their favor, and for a few days it had a very discouraging effort the north. In Europe, also, it was thought to foreshadow the success of the acuth. The London Times said. cas of the south. The London Times said. It is evident that the whole volunteer army of the northern states is worthlors as a mil 'tary organization, a sercaming erowd." Hu-they reckened without their host. They did not know the temper of the northern people. Ofscouragement soon gave way to determination and punic to confidence. There was a second and greater uprising of the north. Five days after the battle Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Adams in London: "Our Army of the Potomac on Sunday last met a everse equally severe and unexpected. For the result was followed by a papie that semid to threaten to demoralize the country. But that evil has ceased entirely. The result is already seen in a vigorous reconstruction upon a scale of greater magnitude and increased enthusiam." This was the

POINTERS ON PERTINENT TOPICS.

Holdrego Citizen: The legislature has passed a law giving the Board of Transportation additional power and giving it power to also regulate telegraph, telephone and extended to the control of the contr press rates. The board has a chance to dis-tinguish itself, but from the makeup of the confident of any great results that will be accomplished.

Hastings Democrat: Those who doubt the efficacy of the depository law should come to Adams county and see its honest operation. The interest on deposits pays the salaries of treasurer deputy and clerks and leaves a surplus of \$500 each year. This interest was formerly divided between the treasurer. and the banks, and was veivet to them. The depository law is all right.

Tilden Citizen: Omaha wants the militia of the several states of the union to appear as a mobilized army in a series of drills and maneuvers during the exposition, and seeing that Omiha has a knack of coaxing to herself what she can't coerce, it is more than likely that visitors to the bly show next year will be able to witness a large pro-

braska at the front. One day last week he introduced a little resolution in the senate, which if adopted by the conference commite of both houses will make Omaha the distributing point for all Indian supplies. The big Chicago dailles are up in arms and are calling on their senators and representatives to save Chicago from being despoiled of this bureau. Chicago is like the great big trusts Sixty odd countries and -wants everything in sight.

PASSING OF CHARLES H. BROWN.

Kearney Democrat: The Democrat sinerely regrets the death of Hon. Charles H Brown of Omaha, which occurred Monday afternoon of heart trouble. The writer had known Mr. Brown for nearly twenty years. Oakland Independent: Charles H. Brown, one of Omaha's old pioneers, an able lawyer, and a man who has held all kinds of posi-tions of trust in that city, died at his home Monday morning, after a long illness. His death is mourned by all who knew him.

West Point Progress: The death of Charle H. Brown of Omaha removes from our midst one of the most eminent and conscientious men the state of Nebraska ever had within its borders, and his passing away will be learned with heartfelt regret by thousands of personal friends and admirers in every part of the state.

Fremont Herald: The death of Charles Brown is not only a blow to his host of friends in Omaha, but also in Fremont and the state at large. His councel will be missed, his manly and sterling qualities vill always remain in mind, and his friendship will never be forgotten. The loss of

Mason City Transcript: Charles H. Brown a prominent citizen of Omaha and a forme mayor of that city, died on Monday morning Mr. Brown was a leading democratic politician of the state and held during his lonresidence in Omaha many offices of trust and honor. He was a delegate to the last democratic national convention. He has a large circle of friends throughout the state Papillion Times: Charley Brown is dead. For forty years he was one of the shining lights in Nebraska democracy. An honester man never held office in Nebraska. The very few anti-monopoly laws on the statute books of Nebraska are largely the work of his hands, he having been many times elected to the etate legislature. He is also responsible for some of the best features of our state constitution, which he assisted

in drafting. Nebraska City News: Charles H. Brown who for years has been one of the leading lawyers in Omaha and one of the mos prominent democrats in the state, died at his home Monday of heart failure. was democratic nominee for congressman in this district in 1884, and was defeated by Judge Weaver by a few votes. He was the habit. It is a form of occupation or a mayor of Omaha for two terms. He was a warm friend to those he liked and never

Beatrice Democrat: Hon. Charles H Brown of Omaha, a ploneer of Nebraska, a leading politician, and at one time a candidate for congress in the old First district, died at his late residence on Monday morning, aged 63 years. Mr. Brown had been in failing health for several months and the omediate cause of his death was hear trouble and dropsy. The deceased was a strong character in Nebraska politics, baving occupied many offices of honor and trust, all of which he filled with distinction.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The new war song of the Greeks is "Rall round the flag, boys,' One notable feature of weather reports i he unaccountable absence of "hall stone as

arge as goose eggs." The real discoverer of airships was Bea trice Harraden. They have not materially changed their course since she described "ships that pass in the night."

Senator Mark Hanna has donated \$10,000 to a fund which is being raised for the purpose of erecting a public library in his native town of Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. Kentucky's new senator weighs 215 pound The rush of officeseekers will presently bring him within the pale of the Reed rule wit: "No gentleman ever weighs more than

Des Moines housekeepers are beyond the reach of ice dealers this season. So great s the coolness between two local papers by placing pails of water between the rival

Lovers of royalty need not waste any ympathy on King George. If the populace hould make a foot ball of his crown and inteed an income of 1,000,000 francs a year by the powers.

The suggestion of the mayor of New York remains of Washington ought to be moved from Mount Vernon to the banks of the Hudson is regarded in the national capital as a simple of monumental nerve leserving of a place in a public museum in its parade moments New York thinks it s "the whole thing."

The retreat of the Greeks from Larissa is explained. Steve Crane, armed with a red padge of courage, was unable to reach the front in time to Sheridanize the panictricken aimy. Now that he has reached he seat of war, friends of liberty may confidently look for a repetition of the Bozzaria incident

Ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky appears o be the sorest and sourest of the beens." In a speech after his politica funeral he pleasantly referred to the demo crate who did not support him as "midnight with terror when the flying regiments came thundering on with tales of defeat and dis-A pretty girl letting down bottles of beer on a string from the upper window of

house in New York was at once voted daughter of the regiment by some valian sons of Mars in the Grant parade. They were tanding at rest when the amber-hued bottle began to descend from high Clympus, as it were. But they stood at rest no longer cept in name, as with a joyous scramble they ade a rush for the beer. Also the sandviches that followed.

The wife of Robert Hoe, the great print ng press manufacturer, happened to be present in a New York store when two Greeks tepped in to purchase an equipment pre ratory to embarking for their fatherland join in the warfare against the Turks Hearing of their purpose, after they had made their selections of guns, etc., Mrs. Hoe stopped up and peid their bill. "For I want to help," said ahe, "and I am going pay for your arms."

Colonel A. E. Buck of Georgia, the newly ppointed minister to Japan, who has been a Washington for some time, soon found imself chilged to devase a method of escapfrom the office-seckers. "Every morn-" says the Washington Post, "he disapcars from the hotel and callers are informe that he is at one of the departments. After being told this for several days, many of hem decided to wait for the colonel. None them have so far seen him leave or enter e building, and they are figuring on how t is all done. It is amusining to pass the hotel and see the line of office-seekers lined up on the K street side, waiting. Nothing will cause them to cease their vigil until Colonel Buck departs for Japan. It is said that while ostensibly at the hotel, Colonel Buck is safely secluded at a friend's house

Wednesday Next.

OVER SIXTY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

China, Corea and Orange Free State the Only Organized Governments Not Included and They May He Admitted Now.

WASHINGTON, May 2 .- The postai operations of the world will pass in review before one of the most distinguished bodies that ever met in this country when the Universal Postal Union congress convenes in this city next Wednesday. It is the first time that portion of the 150,000 men comprising the the Universal union, now comprising and conuniformed militia of the country going trolling, so far as the mails are concerned, through a very interesting mimic war. every organized government, save three-Pawnee Republican: Senator Allen is to China, Corea and the Orange Free Statehas had its delegates assemble in America. and the deliberation of its fifth sextennial convention will be marked with perhaps more pronounced formality than has attended any convention of either national or international scope that has gathered in this

Sixty odd countries and provinces will be represented by about 120 delegates, each country having but a single vote. The sessions will be held in the historic old building which until recently was the home of the Corcoran art gallery. The half has been equipped with desks and other conveniences and a postoffice will be in operation on the spot until the meetings close. The delegates who will form the congress are men of the highest rank in postal service. The postmaster generals of several nations are among them, while leading diplomats have been sent by some of the countries.

A portion of the delegates are already here. Those who remain in New York until comorrow afternoon will be brought over i a special train of four cars, tendered by the Pennsylvania railroad. Second Assistant Postmaster General Shaltenberger and Superintendent of Foreign Mails Brooks are now in New York and will accompany the party to this city. The train will leave Jersey City soon after 1 o'clock.

At previous gatherings the congress has

extended unusual courtesies by the nations whose guests they were and while this government is hampered by lack of sat-isfactory funds, the Postoffice department will do everything possible to make this country an agreeable host. It is among the probabilities, based on precedent, that the delegates will be entertained by both the president and the postmaster general, and the commissioners will, in case the appropriation they desire is granted, give an official reception and water trip, probably to Old Point Comfort and Richmond WILL VISIT THE WEST.

The delegates, before the close of the contress, will also be taken on a journey through the west, returning by way of New York The gathering will be in Washington from month to six weeks, but the congress itself will meet not more than a half dozen times The real work, save that of ratification proceedings of the committees' reports, which pelongs to the full congress, devolves upon the four committees, at least one of which will be in session practically every day except Saturday and Sunday. One committee will have charge of the general treaty which s adopted at every congress, and also will settle accounts between individual countries. With this settlement this country has nothing to do. A second committee will take up arrangements for exchange of letters of declared value, the parcels post system, and the postal books of identity used by some countries. A third will consider money orders, bills collectable by post and subscriptions through postoffices to newspapers and periodicals, while the fourth will bring the new general delivery into condition for ratification.

The proceedings will be opened Wednes. settle accounts between individual countries. With this settlement this country has nothing to do. A second committee will take up

The proceedings will be opened Wednesday morning by Postmaster General Gary, who will deliver his salutatory in English. while the assemblage reads the French translation. This will occupy a little over ve minutes, being a formal welcome. Then the senior delegate, not yet selected, will respond in a few words. The election of a residing officer will follow. General George Bacheler, ex-minister to Portugal and chairman of the United States delegation will probably be the honored one. usiness of the congress will begin at once All proceedings will be conducted in French and behind barred doors. Many measures

will be brought forward for consideration The new treaty or general convention and everal minor ones signed by only two or three of the countries will be discussed and substituted for old ones in order to cover new conditions. Perhaps the most important proposition will involve what is known as the intermediate transit system. This provides for compensation by the send ing country to all countries over whose do mains its mails are transported.

BELGIUM WILL OBJECT. An agreement to carry the mails of all will be sought, but will probably be voted down. Such countries as Belgium, which sends out little mail while over whose lands much foreign mall is transported at a big profit to the kingdom, will object to cut ting off this revenue. This practically de feats the scheme, as one well founded dis sent kills a proposition. This country and a few others, however, have declared in favor of the free transportation. The ultimate ac tion, it is said, will probably be the accept ance of the average weights, taking sta tistics of the last six years as a basis of all intermediary transit accounts up to th assemblage of the next congress, that is, up to 1993, when the issue will be revived.

The much agitated proposition to adopt universal postage stamp, not good for domestic postage, but for convenient com-munication between countries, and the universal return stamped envelope proposition having a similar scope will be brought up. but the probabilities of adoption are said to be against both, with the latter having the best chance of the two.

There will be no upset of postage rates but an increase of the allowable weight for letters is probable, thus making an ounce or three-quarters of an ounce the unit instead of the present half ounce, for which the charge is now 5 cents. The three countries still outside, China, Corea and the Orange Free State, are expected to be admitted before the congress is closed, though the last named has not yet been heard from on this subject.

NEW IDEAS FOR FARMERS. Many Imported Articles that Should

Be Produced in This Country. Buffalo Commercial Secretary Wilson of the Department of Ag-

riculture a man of ideas himself as well as of action, is doing all he can to get some new ideas into the heads of American farmers. Much has been said of his practical efforts to foster and encourage the beet sugar industry; but he is also exerting himself in other directions, and some of his assertions ought to be eyeopeners for the agricultural classes. He states, for instance, that last year we imported 1.000,000 dozen eggs, 132,-000 dozen of which came all the way from China, and 800,000 dozen from Canada. Mr. Wilson contends that the entire egg marke can be supplied by home production, and, as there is nothing whatever the matter with the American ben, there must be something wrong with the American farmer. He needs to be taught the usefulness of raising on his own land a great many things which we are obliged to purchase abroad for lack of domestic supply. Again, the secretary sants to know why we should have imported more than \$10,000,000 worth of goat skins in the last fiscal year? Is it to be supposed that we cannot grow goats in America? The fact is that the American farmer has much to learn in respect to animal husbandry, and this is only one circumstance in illustration. It is only very recently that he has begun to realize the fact that the same sheep car be made to yield high-priced wool and firstrate mutton. There is, indeed, such big money in combining the industries of mut-ton production and wool production that sheep raising may be conducted profitably on the highest-priced lands. The same policy applies to vegetable products of the farm. Why should it have been necessary for us to import \$658,320 worth of beans and peas

In the last fiscal year? Might we not have MEET TO DISCUSS THE MAILS in the last fiscal year? Might we not have Is there any reason why we should not have raised the \$556,644 worth of cabbages which were imported; likewise \$127,595 worth of potatose? Mr. Wilson, for one, cannot see why we should have bought of outsiders during the same twelve-month \$2,773,535 worth of hay, \$600,000 worth of hops and nearly

\$2,200,000 worth of rice.

These questions and suggestions are of decided interest and importance. They tend to show that agriculture in this country is capable of far greater development than it has yet attained

SUNSHINE IN PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago Record: "Isabel didn't marry a indsome man.
"How do you know?"
"She had such a quiet wedding."

Puck: Brownell - Do you think the Cubans will eventually gain their liberty? Harkness No; you remember "The pen is mightier than the sword!"

Judge: "They say Shrewsbury is going to marry Miss Quickstep." "It's true. And, let me tell you, Miss Quickstep is a girl of the period." "Is she? What's the amount of her dot?"

Indianapolis Journal: Watta-Notice how baldheaded the pictures of King George show him to be. Potts-Yes. And I can't understand why he isn't at the front of those ballet-skirted

Chicago Tribune: "I raise you one," said the Mississippi, registering an inch higher on the gauge,
"We see it and go you one better," re-piled the levee builders, reaching for their well filled bags.
This shows the advantage of having plenty of said. This shows t Boston Traveler: "The most curious thing n the world—" began Pixley. "Hush!" hearsely whispered the horrified funkins, with a gesture toward the door; "she's in the next room."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "What is your husband's polities?" asked the new neighbor.
"Jim?" said the lady addressed. "Jim?

"Anti-what"
"No; not anti-what; jist a anti. He's agin anything that happens to be."

Chicago Record: "Desdemona Peyster must be a very indolent young woman."
"What makes you think so?"
"She is going to marry a man who is already baid."

Chicago Tribune: Rayner-Say, what alls Ferguson? I'm awfully uneasy about him. I saw him in a hardware store a little while ago, buying a revolver, and he had a wild, desperate look in his eye that I never saw before.

Shyne-Ferruson happened to tell some-body yesterday that he wanted to buy a house, and the real estate agents somebow found it out. found it out.

Chicago Tribune: Rayner-Say, what alls

NO WONDER. Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His mother came to see his wife;
They scowled at one another;
And when he cried, "My wife bakes bre
That makes me wonder how I fed
On your tough leaves as hard as lead".

Why, the blow almost killed mother!

MY STRAWBERRY.

Helen Runt Jackson, O marvel, fruit of fruits, I pause To reckon thee. I ask what cause Set free so much of red from heats At core of earth, and mixed such sweets With sour and spice; what was that with sour and spice; what was that strength Which out of darkness, length by length, Spun all thy shining thread of vine, Netting the fields in bond as thine. I see thy tendrils drink by sips From grass and clover's smiling lips; In sweet uncalendared spring rain. I watch how all May has of sun I watch how all May has of sun Make haste to have thy ripeness done. While all her nights let dews escape To set and cool thy perfect shape. Ah, fruit of fruits, no more I pause To dream and seek thy hidden laws! I stretch my hand and dare to taste, in instant of delicious waste On single feast, all things that went To make the empire thou has seen.



To make the empire thou has spent,

is always in season, and while the Spring styles are rather gay in pattern, we always carry a full line of the standard materials in suits of solemn black, But really, if you are thinking about a Spring suit, let us show you the beautiful variety of new fabrics that we have made up for this season's wear.

They are attractive and becoming and make a man of middle age feel like a boy

again. Every taste is considered however, in our new Spring stock of wearing apparel, from the wheelman's to the clergyman's.

In a quarter of a century of manufacturing we have never shown handsomer garments than we are now ready to put on your back at a moment's notice.

> Hats and Caps to match the dignity of our Suits.

